

LATE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Senate Will Settle the Great Tariff Question.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, RETAKEN.

President Cleveland Leaves Washington for Buzzard's Bay, Where He Will Spend Some Time in Resting—Santo, Carnot's Murderer, Executed at Lyons.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 13.—The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 o'clock this evening, when the house by a vote of 181 to 107, decided to discharge the house conferees from further consideration of the bill, recede from its opposition to the 634 senate amendments, and agree to the same.

It was a complete victory for the senate. The house made an absolute surrender. The result grew directly out of the course of events at the senate end of the capitol, precipitated by Mr. Hill on Friday. Up to that time the senate conferees had stood firmly against the senate amendments, especially on the three disputed heads, coal, iron and sugar, and the temper and voice of the house was for war to the end. But the indications that the Democrats of the senate might be unable to longer hold a majority of voters in line for even the senate bill, and that the bill was in desperate jeopardy, forced the house Democrats to immediate action. The Democratic conferees of the house at last admitted that they were beaten, that another vote could not be risked in the senate, and that it must be either the senate bill or no bill.

The whole question was precipitated in the caucus held just before the house convened today, at which, after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of receding, by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others, it was decided to pass the senate bill and immediately afterward pass separate bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list, and by so doing place the house on record and at least partially overcome the humiliation involved in its defeat. The programme arranged in caucus was carried out to the letter in the house after an ironical special order.

The scenes in the chamber throughout the day and evening were exciting, and at times sensational. The galleries were packed, and the members applauded and cheered their respective leaders to the echo. Under the terms of the order, but two hours were allowed for debate on the main proposition to recede and agree to the senate amendments to the tariff bill. A parliamentary skirmish preceded the pitched battle, but the point of order raised by the Republicans was swept aside. The Speaker ruled the House with an iron hand. The principal speeches for and against the main proposition were made by Wilson and Crisp on the one hand, and ex-Speaker Reed and Burrows on the other. There was no time for preparation, and all of the speeches were hot from the brain and were greeted with rounds of cheers. Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, both Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, delivered scathing and sensational speeches, denouncing the surrender of the House as cowardly and indefensible. The Speaker replied to Mr. Cockran, whose effort was a brilliant one, with such temper that the latter took it as a personal affront, although the Speaker disclaimed such intention, and made a vicious lunge at Speaker Crisp.

There was no attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to claim a victory. They all admitted that they were accepting the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the Senate bill was better than the McKinley law. The most startling feature of the day, perhaps, was Mr. Cockran's eloquent appeal to Chairman Wilson to name the Democrats in the Senate who threatened the defeat of the tariff legislation if the attempt to adjust differences between the two Houses was persisted in, but Mr. Wilson made no response.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock, thirteen Democrats—Messrs. Bartlett, Cockran, Hendricks, Dunphy and Covert, of New York; Davey, Meyer and Price, of Louisiana; Everett, of Massachusetts; Gorman, of Michigan; Johnson, of Ohio; and Tarsney, of Missouri—voted with the Republicans against the resolution. The Democrats then put through, one after another, what the Republicans described as "pop-gun" bills, placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, and which in the debate they maintained would be proposed only to go to their death in the Senate.

There is good authority for the statement that the President will neither sign nor veto the Senate tariff bill, but will allow it to become a law without his signature.

THE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 13.—The House Democratic caucus met at 3 p. m. Wilson spoke of the flight made by the House conferees for a specific duty on sugar, on the ground that under the ad valorem system it would be impossible to tell, on account of invoice methods, the exact advantage which would accrue to the sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had been credibly informed and believed that the sugar trust, anticipating the enactment of the Senate sugar schedule, had purchased \$12,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust from this investment, on account of the Senate schedule, will be at least \$40,000,000. "This is a great battle," said Wilson, warning, "between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off its grip." There was enthusiastic applause at this. He proceeded to state that the House conferees had been

willing to concede almost everything, except these vital items—sugar, iron and coal. The Senate conferees had also seemed willing to concede much, but were apparently dominated by the knowledge that if they concede what the representatives were demanding the bill could not pass, and an agreement would be useless.

Wilson closed at 11:05 o'clock, having talked just one hour. Montgomery, McMillin and Turner corroborated his statements.

Crisp followed. He spoke with much spirit, and round after round of applause greeted his remarks. He spoke of the critical condition and the apparent need to accept the Senate bill, and then if need be, to introduce separate bills for sugar, iron and coal. As long as there was a desperate chance of securing the concessions the House demanded he was in favor of standing out. But he was satisfied that the time had come when further insistence by the House was useless. He offered a resolution instructing the House conferees to recede from the disagreement, and the ways and means committee, to bring in separate bills for free sugar, iron and coal. A burst of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but half a dozen irate Democrats were on their feet demanding recognition, prominently among them being Bourke Cockran, of New York. Owing to the lateness of the hour a rule was adopted limiting further speeches to five minutes.

Then Cockran delivered a vigorous and eloquent speech against surrendering to the Senate. "Better no tariff legislation than the Senate bill," he declared. There was no necessity for the House to surrender yet, and he challenged Chairman Wilson's statement that four Democratic votes in the Senate would be lost to the bill if the fight proceeded. He demanded the names of the four Senators, but Wilson refused to give them.

The previous question was demanded on the Crisp resolution and ordered by a vote of 112 to 21. Among those who voted against the previous question were the Louisiana members, Warner, Strauss, Tracey, Cockran, Covert and Dunphy, of New York, Cooper of Indiana, Johnson of Ohio, Kilgore of Texas and Terency of Missouri.

Thirteen minutes were then given to the opponents of the resolution to state their position. Mr. McMillin followed in vigorous style. He repudiated the statement made by Cockran that the Senate bill was worse than the McKinley law. Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, objected to the resolution's free sugar provision and generally protested against the treatment of Louisiana. As the hour of 12 o'clock approached, when the House was to meet, the cry of "Vote, vote!" went up from the impatient members.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana continued to urge that it would be bad faith to cut off the Louisiana planters from the bounty on this year's crop, on which they had reckoned when they put the crop in.

During the thirteen minutes' debate Chairman Wilson rose and pleaded with the caucus not to take action today. He said that, whatever was the mind of the House, there was no necessity for immediate and hurried action.

Mr. McMillin, of the Ways and Means Committee, also made a speech. He declared in favor of the Crisp resolution, saying that the Senate bill was much better than the McKinley law.

The resolution of Speaker Crisp was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the order heretofore made requiring a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on House bill No. 4894 be rescinded; that the conferees heretofore appointed by the House be discharged from further duty in that behalf, and that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments to said bill and agree to the same.

"Resolved, Further, that the House shall at once proceed to the consideration of separate bills placing the following articles on the free list, viz: Sugar in all its forms, iron ore, coal and barbed wire. The Committee on Rules is required to report an order providing for the prompt consideration of such motion and bills."

It was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the nays being almost insignificant. Representative Tucker of Virginia then offered a resolution thanking and commending the House conferees for their loyal service. This was adopted with a shout of approval, and the caucus adjourned.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily News, in a financial article, states there has been great activity in all markets since the passage of the American tariff bill. Metal, copper and tin are especially active in anticipation of a large American demand for tin plates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The free sugar bill has been referred to the Finance Committee.

The vote on the free sugar bill was 32 yeas and 15 nays. The roll call was proceeded with on the same motion in reference to free coal.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The passage of the Gorman tariff bill has thrown a damper on commercial dealings in New Orleans. At least two-thirds of the population look to the sugar industry for support, and any legislation unfavorable to sugar has a decidedly bad effect on all other commerce out of sympathy for Louisiana's principal produce. The sugar exchange yesterday was in a turmoil, the members declaring that the industry would surely be ruined.

Off on a Holiday.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The President left Washington for New York en route to Buzzard Bay by the Pennsylvania Railway this morning. Private Secretary Thurber stated that the President left on advice of his physician in the hope of shaking off an attack of malaria. He will return in the middle of next week. He is accompanied only by his physician. Before leaving the President sent the tariff bill to the Secretary of the Treasury for a report, as is customary with revenue bills.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—President Cleveland arrived here at 10:40 o'clock this morning. The President reclined on a couch and underwent constant treatment of massage at the hands of his physician until Philadelphia was reached. The train left for New York at 11 o'clock. At Wilming-

ton there was a big crowd ready to give the President a send off, but failed to see him. The attending physician denied that the President was seriously ill.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 16.—The President arrived at 1 o'clock and embarked on a tug, which immediately steamed down the bay. No one was allowed to speak to him.

The Capture of Bluefields.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times has the following from Port Limon, dated August 12: The British warship Mohawk has arrived here with Chief Clarence and twelve refugees aboard. Bluefields has been retaken by 2,000 Nicaraguan troops, who arrived from Rama and Greytown on transports flying the United States flag. On their approach the United States marines, who had been on duty on shore, returned to their vessel. The resident Americans, being thus abandoned, became very indignant, and many of them removed the national flag from their houses and stamped on it in the streets. They then hoisted the British flag. On entering the government house the Nicaraguan authorities hauled down and tore to shreds the Mosquito flag. They placed under arrest numerous Americans and Jamaicans suspected of being in sympathy with Chief Clarence. The captain of the Mohawk landed a party of men and went to the prison and rescued every one there who claimed British protection. The Mohawk will await orders from home. Clarence will remain on board.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 16.—The steamer Seminola arrived last night from Bluefields. She brings news that on August 8th the Nicaraguans occupied Bluefields. They lowered the Mosquito flag, loaded it into a cannon and fired a salute with it to the Nicaraguan flag. The British and American marines were withdrawn at the request of the Nicaraguan general. There was much disappointment on the part of the American residents on the withdrawal of the marines. The captain of the cruiser Marblehead refused protection to Americans implicated in political intrigues and they left the country.

Caesario Guillotined.

LYONS, August 16.—Santo Caesario, the murderer of President Carnot, was guillotined at 5 o'clock this morning. The scene of the execution is about fifty metres from the prison. Three hours before the time set for the execution, a detachment of troops comprising the Ninety-Eighth Battalion of Infantry and two squadrons of the Seventh Cuirassiers took possession of the ground. They were reinforced later by gens d'armes and policemen. Diebler, the executioner, arrived at 3 o'clock, bringing with him the well-known guillotine. The van conveying the instrument of death was escorted by gens d'armes on horseback.

After the work of fitting up the guillotine had been finished, at 4:30 o'clock Headman Diebler went to the prison to bring Caesario to the guillotine. When the director of the prison went to call Caesario he found him fast asleep. He said: "Caesario, the hour has come when you must expiate your horrible crime." Caesario sat up in bed, but said nothing. The prison director added: "Here are a judge to hear your dying confession, a chaplain to give you religious consolation, and your legal defender to receive your last wishes and recommendations." Caesario replied: "I have nothing to say to the judge; I do not wish to hear the chaplain; I have no recommendations to make." All this he stammered out in a trembling voice.

During his toilet he said not a word, but trembled violently, and it was necessary for the attendants to almost carry him to the van which was waiting for him. His arms were firmly bound behind him. When the attendants seized him to lay him under the knife he struggled fiercely to free himself. At 4:55 o'clock all was ready. Caesario shouted: "Courage! comrades. Long live anarchy!" The knife fell at 5 o'clock precisely, and Caesario's head dropped into the basket.

The Stampede at Pullman.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The stampede of the Pullman strikers still continues. Today fully 3,000 applied for their former positions. About 1,800 were on duty. The men freely admit that the strike is broken. For weeks the strikers have been on the verge of starvation, and with the announcement that the company would begin to make evictions they weakened. This afternoon Assistant Manager Parrott gave the total number of men at work as over 2,000. The foundry started up today for the first time. Two hundred men, all ex-strikers, were put to work, and 500 foundrymen were refused work. The foundry has a capacity of 600 men, but the demands do not warrant the employment of a full quota.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—Forty-seven alleged dynamiters were arrested here today.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of China, Capt. Archibald, which went ashore at Shanghai, August 6, has been floated.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—During the last few days over 400 anarchists have landed in the city. The police are busy watching the new comers.

The California fruit crop is so large that the canneries cannot absorb the surplus, and shipments are being made to Europe, besides an enormous quantity sent to the Eastern states.

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CHINA SEEMS TO BE AHEAD.

The Japanese Fleet Repulsed by the Celestials.

CHINA WANTS MORE WARSHIPS.

A Proposition Made to the Chilean Government to Purchase Several Cruisers for the Emperor's Fleet—Russia Sends Eight Ships to the Scene.

SHANGHAI, August 11.—A dispatch from Chee Foo says the Japanese attacked Port Hamilton (Port Arthur) yesterday evening, but were repulsed. A special dispatch confirms the report that the Japanese fleet attacked the Chinese fort at Wei-Hai-Wei yesterday morning, and were repulsed at one entrance to the harbor, and subsequently attacked the other entrance. The dispatch says the Japanese made a daring attempt to capture the forts and the arsenal at Wei-Hai-Wei. The Japanese attacked in force, four cruisers and several smaller vessels holding the advance. The first shots were exchanged at daylight, but the Chinese were on the alert and their gunners returned a vigorous fire from the forts.

The Japanese apparently expected to take the Chinese by surprise, thinking the latter's warships were away.

The gunboats and the fort kept up such a well-directed fire that the Japanese were unable to enter the harbor.

The Chinese torpedo-boats were then ordered to advance, and when they did so the Japanese fleet retired.

The same fleet of Japanese attacked the harbor entrance later in the day. Another dispatch says the Pei Yang fleet is engaged with the Japanese fleet, and a stubborn battle is being fought. Twenty-one ships are taking part.

BERLIN, August 16.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg says: In addition to the eight war ships which sailed recently from Vladivostok under sealed orders for Korea the Commander-in-Chief of Eastern Siberia has been instructed to hold troops in readiness to march at any moment. Russia wishes to maintain a strictly neutral position, but as soon as a constitutional change occurs in Korea will resolutely protect her interests. The dispatch states that France has declared her willingness to co-operate with the Russian fleet in the far East.

VALPARAISO, (via Galveston, Tex.), August 8.—An English firm has made a proposal to the Chilean Government to purchase the warships, the Esmeralda, the Cochrane, the Condell and the Lynch for the Chile. The offer was not entertained.

LONDON, August 15.—Private dispatches from Yokohama say it is reported there that seven Chinese ships were sunk in a recent fight with the Japanese fleet.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the Yokohama reports that there was an engagement between the Chinese and Japanese fleets on August 1, and that the Japanese were victorious have been denied officially. The Japanese fleet is still cruising at the mouth of the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, and the Chinese fleet has not been sighted. Chinese reinforcements are equipping and advancing through Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—A telegram was received at the Japanese legation at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, to the effect that on the 7th instant nineteen Japanese men-of-war left Korean waters for Wei-Hai-Wei, which they approached at midnight on the 9th instant. A torpedo flotilla was sent out and on the following morning shots were exchanged with the Chinese fleet, but as they did not find any of the Chinese fleet the Japanese men-of-war returned to Korean waters. This dispatch was sent by a dispatch boat from Korea to some Japanese port and thence telegraphed to Tokyo, whence it was cabled here. This accounts for the delay.

At the request of the State Department, Secretary Herbert has directed Captain Coffin, of the cruiser Charleston, now at the Mare Island navy yard to make preparations for sailing and she will be sent to the Asiatic station to join the vessels there for the purpose of protecting the interests of American citizens in China and Japan during the war between the two countries. It is asserted that there is no significance attached to the addition of the Charleston to the ships of the Asiatic station, but is simply in conformity with a desire on the part of the Administration to have a strong naval force there during the continuance of the war.

YOKOHAMA, August 15.—News has been received of a battle which took place on the 12th inst., between the Japanese and Chinese fleets. The Chinese were driven off.

SHANGHAI, August 16.—The steamships Takui and Smith have gone back to the Chinese flag. They left Shanghai yesterday laden with troops and rice. It is reported here that both France and Russia have an understanding favorable to Japan, and England and Germany are favorable to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—The steamer City of Peking will sail today for China and Japan with another large cargo of flour and canned goods. She will take about 1,500 barrels of flour and 200 cases of canned meats and fruits.

Theft of a Head.

The head of the Korean traitor, Kimok Kim, which the Government intended to exhibit in all the provinces, was stolen a few weeks ago while the watchman who had it in charge was asleep. The King has offered a big reward for the discovery of the thief. It is said that since the theft the father, wife and daughter of the conspirator have been beheaded. New York Tribune.



UNDERMINING THEIR HEALTH.

—New York World.

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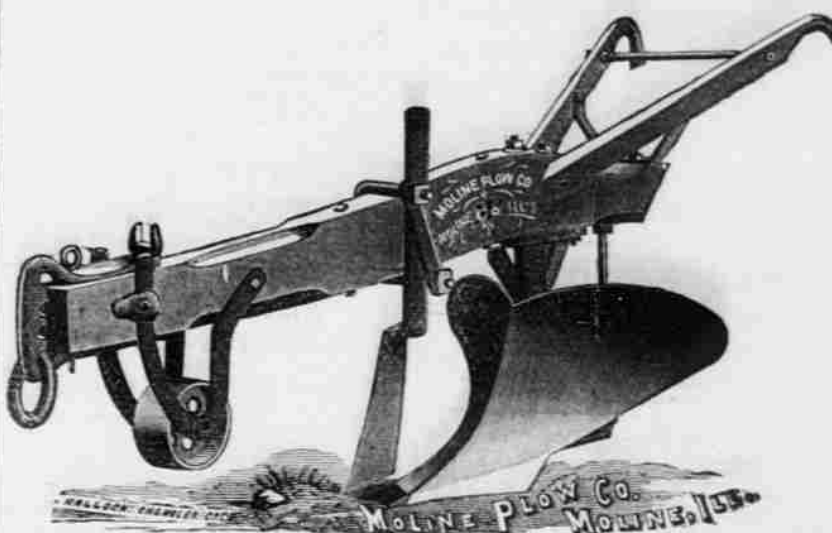
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